

DEFIED BY THE PORTE

America's Demands are Rejected.

FACT CREATES A CRISIS

The Ottoman Minister at Washington May Receive His Passports Very Soon.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 22.—The Porte has replied to the American demands, stating that Turkey will compensate American missionaries under the same conditions as in the case of other foreign subjects.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—At a late hour tonight the State Department had not received official advice from the representative at Constantinople in regard to the claims. The audacious proposition will not be entertained for a moment. An official of the State Department said tonight the claims of other nations had not yet been settled and the proposal now made by the Sultan that the United States should submit its claims for indemnity to the Turkish courts was ridiculous.

The Ottoman courts are, of course, composed entirely of Mohammedans. They meet in secret and their methods of procedure are such that no civilized nation would submit to them. It would not take them long to throw the case of a Christian out of court, and to allow such courts to decide claims of missionaries would be preposterous.

Treaties between the United States and Turkey gave American citizens the right to be tried in courts presided over by the American Minister or Consul. If the Sultan persists in this course all American citizens, the Turkish Minister, may be given his passports sooner than was anticipated and strong measures may be taken to bring the Turks to terms. The question has gone beyond the court stage and it now remains for Turkey to carry out the promises it has made repeatedly.

Neither Secretary Hay nor the Turkish Minister has been advised of the reported action of the Porte in replying to the American demands. In the absence of official information and of the specific conditions of the reply, officials here prefer not to discuss the matter, but express the hope that a satisfactory settlement of the differences between the two countries may be reached.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Various Phases of its Activity in America and Europe.

BOSTON, April 22.—Addressing the Congress of Liberal Religion last night, Rev. Dr. H. H. Newton said:

"In 1845 a few men were duly observed in London, as interpreted by a doctor of theology in his sermon on that day, because of monsters unheard of heretofore, now common among us, pleading for a toleration of all religions and worshipers of this breed are the monsters now gathered here in this Congress of Liberal Religion. We are here not only to plead for a toleration of all religions, but, moreover, Christian, Jewish and other, of every variety; we are here to plead for a sympathy between all religions for vital truths in each other's religions."

"The monsters here gathered are at least not pitiful intellectual imbeciles, dabbly-faddlers, but men of high intellect, vigorous varieties of spiritual jellyfish."

"The vice of dogmatic religion is the exaggeration of the dogmas of the different religions, the isolation of each doctrinal score, the insistence of each dogmatic voice in drowning all other voices, the turning of the chorus of the soul into a solo performance by each separate church. No spiritual sympathy is possible when each religion insists on having the only score of the divine matter, and rendering it as an aria. Against such spiritual selfishness the 'monsters' now assembled protest in my presence."

"The indetermination of indifference—but of the faith which lies below all beliefs, the doctrine which is the heart of every religion, the spirit that is the out of which all intellectual conviction springs. Brothers, one and all, of whatever name, who have outgrown the petty provincialisms of petty, let it ours to aspire after the one spiritual religion of humanity, the life of the cross. Let it ours to free our different religions from their swathing bands, that they may more and more teach men how best to live the life of the cross."

India and Christianity.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The Rev. Jacob Chamberlain, a missionary to Hindoostan, said in an address at the Carnegie meeting of the conference last night:

"There is a trend in India today toward the acceptance of our Christianity, but without the Christ, the religion of the Brahmins, and as a natural consequence it is difficult to get them to accept the religion of Christ. A few years ago a prominent Hindu said in my presence: 'I have read the Bible myself, have noted its system of morality, and I say unhesitatingly that I know of nothing at all comparable to it.'"

A FAMOUS WAR NURSE.

Death of Harriet Patience Dame in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., April 25.—Harriet Patience Dame, the famous war nurse, who is dead at her home in this city, began her charitable work at the outbreak of the Civil War. She opened her house as a hospital as soon as the volunteers began to come to Concord. When the Second New Hampshire Regiment went to Portsmouth to be mustered into service she persisted in accompanying the regiment to that city, and when they left to do service in the South she followed. There were only seven other women in the country who did active service in the field as nurses, and of these Miss Dame was the only one to remain until the war was over. In the Peninsular campaign she shared fortunes with the soldiers, spending her first night in Yorktown

BRAVE OLD GENERAL CRONJE SURRENDERS TO LORD ROBERTS ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE MAJUBA HILL SURRENDER, AT THE CAMP OF PAARDEBERG, MODDER RIVER



In a feed box in a stable. At the retreat to the James her courage and endurance rose to the height of sublime heroism. The announcement to the sick men in her care that those who could not walk must be left behind, upon many as their death knell. Miss Dame was urged to join in the retreat and get to a place of safety, but she refused unless "aer boys," as she called them, were taken with her. Finally arrangements were made to convey the sick ones to the nearest railroad station and when the army started Miss Dame was at the head of the column. With feet incased in rubber boots, a thin netting of tattered mosquito cloth and with a coffee boiler and a small amount of coffee the brave little army in a march of four days reached a station where a troop was being loaded onto the cars.

In the second Bull Run campaign in Centerville, Miss Dame was at Sine Church and was taken a prisoner, her captor threatening to shoot her if she did not surrender without protest. She was taken under guard to the tent of General Jackson, who, after learning Miss Dame's mission within the lines, ordered a guard to escort her to the Northern lines.

She soon after organized the New Hampshire Relief Association and was sent by Governor Gilmore to South Carolina to investigate the condition of the Northern soldiers. Miss Dorothy Dix vigorously protested against the sending of a woman on such a mission, but Miss Dame was obdurate and started on her journey. The result of her investigations, which were reported by her to Surgeon General Barnes, was that the convicts Argo and Fulton were ordered to do duty as hospital boats and were the first ones used in such service.

At the battle of Gettysburg Miss Dame did valiant service on the field. In the spring of 1864 she took the field with the army of the James. With the surrender of the rebel army she remained with her regiment until the disbandment.

THE TYROLESE "SLAVES."

They May be Sent Back to Their Own Land.

SAN FRANCISCO, Apr. 25.—The ten Tyrolese who escaped from the Doric have found asylums in this city, and there is a possibility of a legal fight before it is decided whether they are to remain or are to be sent back to their own country.

Seven of the immigrants are quartered on the southeast corner of Broadway and Kearny streets over the saloon kept by John Tarato, who was instrumental in their escape. The other three are living in a lodging-house at 270 Brannan street.

Just what the legal status of the immigrants is a question. They cannot be extradited, for they have committed no crime either in this country or their own. They cannot be sent on to Honolulu, for this country does not recognize the contract that requires their presence there. The only solution of their case from the standpoint of the Government seems to be to send them back to Austria on the ground that they are not entitled to remain in this country under the immigration laws.

They desire to remain here and their friends promise that if they are allowed to stay they will be given work sufficient to keep them from becoming public charges.

Died in California.

Mrs. Maria Pogue, the first white girl born in the Hawaiian Islands, died April 20th near Santa Clara, California, aged 79 years. She was the daughter of Samuel Whitney, one of the early missionaries to the islands. She was educated in Boston and was the widow of the Rev. J. P. Pogue of Honolulu. Mrs. Pogue was the sister of H. M. Whitney.

Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador to Germany, has successfully introduced during the season in the highest court and diplomatic circles American culinary delicacies such as clams, clam chowder, terrapin and California wines and fruits, etc., which have now become quite the rage in certain exclusive circles.

THE YACHT TOLNA.

Count Festetics and His Crew Suffer Great Privations.

NEW YORK, April 22.—A cable to the Herald from Suez says: The steamer Birchor, having on board Count Rudolph Festetics and two of the crew of the yacht Tolna, recently wrecked in the Indian ocean, arrived here this morning. I found the Count in perfect health. In my interview with him he told me that he would proceed on board the Birchor to Port Said. His yacht Tolna was wrecked off Minicoy Island which lies to the north of the Maldiv group. The Count and the crew remained on the island for two months undergoing great privations. The first steamer to be sighted by the Count and his men was the Birchor, a British freight steamer of 3,000 tons, on her way from Shanghai via Singapore for New York. She went to the rescue in answer to the signals of the shipwrecked crew. All the crew of the Tolna were saved. With the exception of two attendants upon Count Festetics the men were sent home around the Cape.

In order to save the yacht from being pillaged by the natives of Minicoy Island the Count burned her.

SPREAD OF PLAGUE.

Its Steady Progress in Manila and Australia.

MANILA, April 21.—The sudden deaths of Filipinos and Chinese in Quilapo market have led to an investigation showing that fifteen cases of the plague, fourteen of which were fatal, have occurred within a week. The market is located in the center of the city. In black, rotten, wooden buildings, the keepers of the stalls live with their families, huddled together in great piles. Some of the victims were stricken and died within an hour. There have been several deaths in other sections of the city recently which have been traced to infection from the market district.

After all the market people had gathered together to-day, the health officers threw a guard around the buildings, and will keep the inmates quarantined there for a fortnight. They will then burn the market. The total number of bubonic deaths is 119 Chinese and sixty-six Filipinos. The plague elsewhere has been suppressed. Not one infected person has been discovered in the Chinese district for ten days past.

MELBOURNE, April 23.—Plague-infected rats have been found at the Brisbane, Auckland and Melbourne wharves.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 23.—Two deaths from the plague and eight cases of that disease are reported here today.

CHINA'S GRAVE TROUBLES.

The People Arming and Drilling for Civil War.

CHICAGO, April 25.—A special to the Record from Victoria, B. C., says:

According to news received here by Empress of China, great preparations are being made by the rebels of China, for a big revolution. A Macao correspondent says there is not the slightest doubt that the near future will see a vast army of the rebels rising in the interior. During the four months of the present year no less than 20,000 Mauser rifles and a great quantity of ammunition and other war material were taken inland from that port and colony. On March 19 a German steamer arrived there with cases of what purported to be merchandise, but which held 6,000 rifles and a large stock of powder and ammunition. The captain of the steamer said these arms had been sold to the people of inland China.

A correspondent of the North China Daily News in Shantung says the movement of the "Boxers" continues to grow. In many places there are camps of Chinese drilling with more or less publicity, with the firm expectation that in the not long distant future there is

to be a general uprising. The rebellion in Shantung is growing to an alarming extent. It is even said by some correspondents that the revolutionists have reached the neighborhood of Tientsin, so that should they attempt to enter that settlement the foreign troops will have to land to protect life and property.

RELIC OF CUBAN WAR.

Farwell Words of a Martyr, Written in Blood.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The State Department at Washington has notified Mrs. Rita L. Ruiz, widow of the late Dr. Ruiz, who was murdered in prison at Guanabacoa, Cuba, while a captive of the Spaniards, that the chair upon which he wrote his last message would be forwarded to her.

The chair came into the possession of General Fitzhugh Lee soon after the murder of Dr. Ruiz, which occurred February 4, 1896. General Lee kept it until he left Havana two years ago, when he gave it to the British Vice-Consul, Mr. Jerome, who kept it until General Lee's return to Havana after the war. At the request of Mrs. Ruiz he has forwarded it to Washington.

The message, which was written on the back of this chair by Dr. Ruiz, who tipped his nails in his own blood reads: "Mercedes, mine, Evangelina, Ricardo, good-bye. My children of my life, I give you my blessing. Be obedient to your mother. Good-bye, Rita of my soul."

MUST PAY A BIG SUM.

The Decision is Against the Wilder Company.

(From Wednesday's Daily).

Fifty-five thousand dollars and added costs is the price Wilder's Steamship Company must pay for the running down and sinking of the barkentine William Carson by the steamship Claudine on December 27, 1899. Acting Judge Silliman, of the Circuit Court in admiralty, rendered this decision in the matter yesterday. The owners of the William Carson were George U. Hind, C. A. Spreckels, Rudolph Spreckels, G. Wempe, William Carson, H. D. Bendixen, James H. Nelson, M. O. Silverman, F. O. Johansen, George A. Nelson, N. J. McLeod, G. M. Fagerlund, J. S. Hollingsen, John Plitz and Henry M. Wetherbee.

The decision of Judge Silliman cites the facts proved on the trial of the case which began on February 9. The value of the Carson is set at \$55,000 and the judgment is for the full value. The decision goes on to say that the Carson was struck by the Claudine at 8:40 o'clock in the evening while on a voyage from Newcastle to Honolulu and while sailing free on a southwest course at a rate of between two and a half and three knots an hour. The Claudine was on a course, east three quarters south, making for Moakai at about ten knots an hour.

The Carson had a proper watch on deck and when the danger became apparent it was impossible to avoid the collision. The night was dark but the atmosphere and sky clear. The Carson had all the lights prescribed by law. It is alleged that the Claudine was not properly manned or officered, that there was no lookout or competent officer in charge of the ship and that the collision was due to an insufficient crew and the incompetency of the second mate, Roderick McNeill, who was in charge at the time.

Judge Silliman reviews the evidence and the contentions of the defense and censures the "reckless carelessness of McNeill." He says, "Some vigorous comment might be made on the fault of a steamer carrying passengers which was so lacking in discipline as the Claudine seems to have been but it is sufficient that judgment for the loss is awarded against her owner."

BIG INCREASE IN TAXES COLLECTED

Report of Assessors for the Biennial Period Ending December 31, 1899.

The report of the tax assessors to the Minister of Finance for the biennial period ending December 31st, 1899, compiled by Jonathan Shaw, assessor of the First Division, is, in brief, as follows: The number of personal taxes collected under warrants was 808 in 1898 and 873 in 1899, and the number of summonses served upon delinquent property payers was 619 in 1898 and 659 in 1899. Of these summonses 263 were settled out of court in 1898 and 228 in 1899, while judgment was rendered against 356 in 1898 and 611 in 1899. It is difficult to make at all a close estimate of the amount of taxes which will be collected for the next two years. I believe, reports Mr. Shaw, that the collections of personal taxes in the district of Honolulu will fall short several thousand during the present year owing to the fact that scarcely any of the Chinese or Japanese firms have made returns of their employees, their places of abode and business being destroyed and the men thereby scattered. I believe, however, that there will be a large increase in the number of laborers employed on the plantations in the outside districts of Oahu, although perhaps not enough to make up the number that we shall fall short in Honolulu.

There has been an increase of \$421,388.11 in the total amount of Taxes collected in the Biennial Period ending December 31, 1899, over the amount for the previous period, principally owing to the increased general prosperity of the country. Included in this is an increase of 9,750 in the number of Personal Tax Payers for the Biennial Period; this increase is chiefly caused by the large number of laborers employed by the new plantations.

The total amount of taxes for the next Biennial Period is estimated at \$2,225,000.00. This will be an approximate annual increase over the collections for 1899 of \$445,000.00. The above figures will be found as reliable as any estimates which can be made at present.

Simplicity of Science.

Science is always simple. It's only quackery that juggles with jargon. Medical treatment of the past dealt with "simples," the pure vegetable remedies provided by Nature. Sagwa is compounded of simples. It is purely vegetable. It is scientific, because it is based on the known curative properties of the herbs, roots, barks and gums which it contains. It is the most efficient blood purifier and blood builder known. Ninety per cent of diseases begin in the blood, and 90 per cent of diseases are curable by the prompt and proper use of Sagwa. It expels from the blood all the corrupting and corroding elements and builds up a new body with new blood. There is no substitute for Kikapoo Indian Sagwa. Hobron Drug Co., agents for Kikapoo Indian Remedies.

Garbage Crematory.

The bid for building the garbage crematory of Catton, Neill & Company, was the lowest of all received. That firm's figures were \$16,500. The Honolulu Iron Works bid \$18,250. Other firms in the United States and England made tenders. It is rumored that a flaw in the bid of Catton, Neill & Company will nullify it and that the next lowest bidder will get the contract.

Read E. O. Hall & Sons' advertisement in this issue, showing the merits of the Columbia chainless wheel.

CHANGE IN TARIFF

SIXTY DAYS AFTER the Hawaiian Territorial bill is passed the duty on European China and Crockeryware will be from 55 to 60 per cent higher—55 per cent on White and 60 per cent on Decorated.

THE PRESENT DUTY is 10 per cent on either.

NOW IS YOUR TIME to purchase what you want in this line before prices are advanced.

STERLING SILVER from the factories of Reed & Barton and Whiting Mfg. Co.

WE WILL have a special sale for the next thirty days, commencing April 25th.

THE REDUCTION will be 33 1-3 per cent. Our assortment is very complete.

PLATEDWARE will be also sold at special reduced prices.

RICH CUT GLASS, for the next thirty days at a 25 per cent reduction.

ALL OF OUR GOODS are marked in plain figures and the old prices remain with the new.

W. W. DIMOND & CO., LIMITED

IMPORTERS OF

Crockery, Glass, Lamps, House Furnishing Goods.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Eczema, Skin and Blood taint, etc., Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores. Cures Sores on the Neck. Cures Scrofula. Cures Backache or Pimples on the Face. Cures Scurvy. Cures Ulcers. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Glandular swellings. Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is present in the taste, and is obtained from anything injurious to the weak delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 12s. sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the most stubborn and long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDERS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LONDON AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND. Trade Mark—Blood Mixture.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE. CAUTION—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Authorities in literature and substitutes are sometimes named off by unprincipled vendors. The words "LONDON AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND" are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famous Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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Castle & Cooke, Ltd. HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

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The Ewa Plantation Co. The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd. The Kohala Sugar Co. The Waimea Sugar Mill Co. The Koloa Agricultural Co. The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co. The George F. Blake Steam Pump. Weston's Centrifugals. The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston. The Actua Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn. The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.